

American Freedman.

[Address, 30 Vesey Street; or, P. O. Box 5738.]

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The American Freedman's Union Commission, 30 Vesey Street, New-York City.

"The object of this Commission is the relief, education, and elevation of the Freedmen of the United States, and to aid and coöperate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality. No school or depot of supplies shall be maintained from the benefits of which any shall be excluded because of color."—ART. II., CONSTITUTION.

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The American Freedman.

30 Vesey Street, N. Y. City.

This journal is published as the central organ of the Freedman's Union Commission, for the benefit of the branches and the information of all who are interested in the work of education in the South.

Copies will be furnished *without charge* to any Branch of the Commission for distribution in connection with their organs, or for such other use as may best subserve the interests of their work. Communications should be addressed to the General Secretary, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, 30 Vesey Street, New-York City.

TERMS.

Advertisements, one insertion, at the rate of \$30 per page for ordinary inside pages; but for an inside page opposite general reading matter, or for the outside (last) page of this journal, the price is \$40—payable, in all cases, as soon as the journal is published.

One copy of THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN to a regular subscriber one year, (twelve numbers,) fifty cents.

Any person contributing five dollars to the cause, to any Branch of this Commission, is entitled to receive one copy of this journal free for a year.

The American Freedman.

WE are very glad to surrender a considerable portion of our space this month to a letter from Mr. Garrison, which we are sure will be read by our readers with as much interest as it has been read by ourselves. We especially commend the closing paragraph to all who can sign themselves, with Mr. Garrison, friends of "light and liberty."

WE have barely time as we go to press to acknowledge the receipt of £2550, from Great Britain; being the first instalment of the results of the recent effort, made chiefly among the Friends, to raise the sum of £5000 for Normal Schools. England has now contributed nearly, if not quite, £100,000, equal to \$700,000, to the relief and education of the Freed people; a noble attestation that the principles of Wilberforce are not forgotten, nor his spirit lost; and that among her people there is a warm and living sympathy for freedom and for America, which the action of some of her leading men during the rebellion ought not to cause us to forget.

COÖPERATION.

WE have already alluded to this topic in recent numbers of the journal. We revert to it again because we deem it of preëminent importance. It can hardly be doubtful that the time has come for the adoption of a material alteration in the policy heretofore pursued in supplying the means of education to the people of the South. This change is no less than the abandonment of the gratuitous or eleemosynary school system, and the substitution for it of a system under which the blacks themselves shall by agreement regularly pay some portion of the expense of maintaining their schools. In brief, coöperation must cease to be a name, and become a reality.

The grounds for this alteration of policy are obvious. If our purpose be, as primarily it is, to elevate the blacks as a people, it is clearly of the first moment to educate their sense of self-reliance and self-respect, and this in their case, as in all cases, must be effected by throwing them upon their own resources. All almsgiving is demoralizing. The free gift of education, like the free gift of clothing and food, induces pauperism, a condition always to be

dreaded, but most zealously to be avoided in the case of people who have been practically nurtured in pauperism, and who need every possible stimulus to the exercise of their human ability. At first, gratuitous instruction, like gratuitous feeding and clothing, was a necessity. We believe that it is so no longer. We are persuaded that almost everywhere the blacks can do something, in many places can do a great deal, towards their own intellectual support. That it is our duty to insist on their doing all they can, we are no longer permitted to doubt. We should be unjust to them if we spared them the sacrifice that may be required for this noble end.

If it be our purpose, as avowedly it is, to establish or further the establishment of common schools at the South, and the same principle that maintains them at the North, the sooner the policy indicated above is adopted, the better for all interested. The Northern schools are free to the people because the people freely tax themselves for their support. None are educated gratuitously. The community teaches itself, as well as it can, without foreign aid. Of course it is not supposed that this system could be at once adopted by the poor of the Southern States, or even by the people there, but it can be inaugurated; and to be successfully inaugurated or even fruitfully suggested there must be a formal beginning, else the needed method as well as the needed force will be wanting.

It is, indeed, plainly impossible for one community to educate another so differently circumstanced and constituted as the Southern communities are from our own. But even were it not impossible, the attention of a community cannot, in modern times, be held long to a single point, nor can their interest be fixed upon it with power sufficient to insure a steady persistence in endeavor. The Northern people beside feeling poor, are feeling that the blacks ought by this time to be doing something for themselves.

The idea was at first entertained by us of sending an agent through the South, at least to all the places where our own operations were carried on, charged with the express duty of ascertaining the pecuniary ability of the black people, and of forming "educational societies" for meeting the requirements of general local education. But aside from the fact that our funds will not allow us to do this at present, (and it must be done immediately if at all,) the work as undertaken by a single association, could be but partially and feebly executed, with inadequate authority and limited reach.

These considerations make it clear that some measures of coöperation are absolutely necessary not merely to give efficiency, but even to give permanency to this work. And, as our readers will remember, they led to a convention in the Fall, and to a resolution agreed to by the Commission, the American Missionary Association, and the Friends' Association of Philadelphia, to establish no new schools where such coöperation is not previously pledged.

It is clear, however, that the people of the South cannot be expected to volunteer an active participation in the educational movement. If, even in the North, it is indispensable to employ agents and to distribute reports and pamphlets and to urge through the daily press the importance of this work, in order to maintain a lively interest in it, much more must we expect to employ like agencies to awaken that interest in the South, where it has never been widely felt as practically operative. It is equally clear that our teachers, already over-worked, have no time or strength to turn aside from their legitimate labors to form educational societies, except in rare instances.

An appeal has therefore been made to the Bureau. It has been solicited to undertake this matter of interesting the freed people in the work of their own education. Already in some localities it has been undertaken and successfully executed—as in Maryland, under the Baltimore Association; Richmond, under the supervision of Chaplain Manly; Charleston, under Mr. Sumner; and the State of Georgia, under the late Bureau Superintendent, Mr. Eberhardt. And General Howard assures us, in reply to our suggestion, that it is his purpose to take measures of a wider reach and more general application, for this purpose, throughout the Southern field.

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REPORT FROM WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE—PUBLIC MEETINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN—BRITISH LIBERALITY—ORGANIZATIONS IN ENGLAND—OUR OWN DUTY.

BOSTON, December 27, 1867.

Francis G. Shaw, Esq., Chairman Exec. Com. A. F. U. C.:

DEAR SIR: Although the cause of the American Freedmen was not my principal object in my recent visit to Europe, I nevertheless felt both gratified and honored by the overture officially made to me by your Executive Committee, to act as a delegate in behalf of the American Freedman's Union Commission at the Inter-

national Anti-Slavery Conference, held in Paris on the 26th and 27th of August last. I accordingly accepted the trust, regretting that neither of my co-delegates, Colonel Charles G. Hammond and William Cullen Bryant, Esq., was able to be present. The time allowed the Conference to transact its business was much too short, seeing that delegates had come, by urgent solicitation, from various quarters of the globe, who were more or less anxious to participate in the proceedings; but governmental permission was obtained for only two sessions, and these were as diligently occupied as possible in regard to slavery still existing under the sanction and within the territorial domains of Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Turkey, and Egypt; to the piratical slave-trade, particularly as prosecuted with fearful destruction of life on the east coast of Africa; and to the results of universal emancipation in the United States. A series of well-digested and comprehensive resolutions was adopted with reference to these matters, and speeches were made by M. Laboulaye, (who presided in the absence of the venerable Duc de Broglie, the efficient coadjutor of Wilberforce and Clarkson,) M. Cochin, Prince A. de Broglie, Horace Waller, Esq., Rev. J. Knox, Rev. Dr. Massey, of England, General Dubois, of Hayti, Lieutenant Mage, of the French Navy, Senor Beraza, of Madrid, Hon. John G. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, Rev. J. Sella Martin, Rev. Bishop Payne, President of Wilberforce University, in Ohio, and others. As the proceedings were conducted mainly in the French language, without an interpreter, there were many present who were placed at disadvantage, in consequence of not being able to understand what was said or done, except when English was spoken; and those who were ignorant of English were equally perplexed in their turn. It was the first time I had ever attended such a mixed assembly, and I am not in favor of again making such an experiment, for I found it exceedingly trying to my spirit to sit listening to speeches not one sentence of which could I comprehend, and especially trying when made by such gifted and eloquent advocates of the negro as M. Laboulaye and M. Cochin. In my own speech I gave a condensation of the facts, so lucidly set forth in the printed statement of your Executive Committee, but which there was not time to rehearse in full. A French translation of the speech has since been made by L. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. I have been expecting, from week to week, to receive a printed report of the doings of the Conference complete, either in French or English; but, owing to some un-

accountable delay, no such report has yet made its appearance.

After my return to London from the Continent, a very kind social reception was given to me, on the evening of October 14th, by the leading members and friends of the National Freedmen's Aid Union, at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate. Without, the company numbering about three hundred. After refreshments had been served, the chair was taken by Joseph Cooper, Esq., a well-known and highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends, whose interest and labors in behalf of the oppressed negro race have been equally untiring and serviceable for a period of more than thirty-five years. Among others on the platform were George Thompson, Esq., Levi Coffin, of Cincinnati, and William Forster Mitchell, Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools in Tennessee, all of whom addressed the meeting in an interesting manner. Mr. John Taylor read the following minute of welcome, which was very cordially adopted :

"That the Committee and friends of the National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland cordially welcome as their guest, this evening, William Lloyd Garrison; and desire to convey to him their hearty appreciation of his courageous and life-long labors for the abolition of negro slavery in the United States of America.

"They offer their hearty congratulations to him, and, through him, to his co-patriots, who have for so many years, amidst fierce opposition and sore discouragements, maintained the cause of the oppressed until He who ruleth in the kingdom of men has undertaken for them, and given liberty to the bondman and freedom to the slave.

"They also greet him as the representative of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, entertaining the most hearty sympathy with the vigorous efforts now being made to repair the injuries inflicted upon the negro race for many generations, and to make the Freedmen free indeed.

"Especially they commend the establishment of schools for the Freedmen; and to all who are engaged in the great and beneficent work of instruction, secular and religious, they heartily bid God-speed, desiring that they may not weary in well-doing; that zeal be tempered with judgment and love; and that the Most High, who has made the wrath of man to praise Him, may restrain the remainder of wrath, and crown with His blessing the work undertaken in His name."

It was strengthening, indeed, to meet so many of that large body of British philanthropists who have so generously contributed toward the relief and elevation of the suffering Freedmen at the South, and who cherish such fraternal sentiments toward our country — sentiments and deeds to be fully reciprocated by us, I trust, as often as opportunity will allow. The gratification experienced on this occasion was greatly

enhanced on my attendance at a united gathering of the National Freedmen's Aid Union, and the Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association, held at Birmingham on the 17th of October. There was, first, in the morning, a public breakfast at the Royal Hotel, at which a large number of representative gentlemen and ladies were present. Edward Gem, Esq., was called to preside, who, in the course of his introductory remarks, very truly said that "it was not now a problem whether the Freedmen could be educated, whether their children would attend schools, and whether they would make progress; that had now been abundantly testified by results."

A remarkable feature of this breakfast was the appearance on the platform of General R. V. Richardson, of Tennessee, late of the Confederate army, who volunteered his testimony as follows :

"It was their purpose now to do the most and the best they could to educate, to elevate, and to enoble the negro race; for of all persons, the Southerners were the most interested in the prosperity, enlightenment, advancement, and happiness of the Freedmen, because they were destined in God's providence to live in the same society with them; and, as a humble individual, his endeavor would be to contribute all he could to this great object. He felt bound to add his testimony to what had been stated as to the docility of the blacks. There was not a more docile race of men on the earth. They were confiding, warm-hearted, faithful, sympathetic, possessed of great physical energy and power, and only required to be educated to make excellent citizens. He did not think so ten years ago, but he did now. He then thought that a state of slavery was their normal condition, and that they could not be induced to labor except under the stimulus of the lash. He was now satisfied that no class of laborers would work with more industry, provided they had just remuneration and fair treatment."

This frank acknowledgment of his change of views, and handsome testimony to the good conduct and excellent characteristics of the Freedmen, strongly commanded General Richardson to the assembly, and elicited great applause. He is certainly a valuable witness at the present time.

A business meeting was subsequently held in the same room, which was addressed by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, concerning the education of the freedmen. The bishop said he had no sympathy with those who think the colored people inferior to ourselves; but they certainly ought to be educated up to the measure of their ability, whatever that is. With regard to the susceptibility of the freedmen to educational culture, he never had had any question at all. The peculiarities of the black race were — first,

docility, teachableness in general ; secondly, remarkable capacity and proneness to receive refinement. Let them take ten black men and ten white men of a similar walk in life, and put them for the same length of time under the same course of training, the same influences for refining their minds and manners, and the ten blacks would come out more like gentlemen than the ten whites. This arose not only from their natural gentleness—but there was one cause especially, which some persons might think somewhat foreign, which, in his view, materially accounted for this fact, namely, the musical tastes of the colored people. They had a love for harmony. Now, a mind with a taste for harmony had a capability for refinement—for good manners ; and good manners were harmony. The freedmen had shown great anxiety for education ; they had embraced every opportunity for obtaining it, wherever there was an open door ; indeed, a great many did get it before the lock was taken off, in the face of great difficulties. Many of them had not only learnt, but had taught others. Considering the difficulties of their position, they had shown, and were showing, quite as great a desire for education as could reasonably be expected of them, or of any people, or class of people, placed in a similar position. He highly approved of the American Freedman's Union Commission ; and personally preferred that the various bodies of Christians in America should coöperate in furtherance of its object. He thought that help rendered in England by the Sunday-schools would be exceedingly valuable. Whereupon the Chairman moved, "That an appeal be made to the Sunday-schools of this country, to make subscriptions on behalf of the education of the Freedmen, and that the Sunday-School Union and other organizations be requested to give their assistance." This motion was carried by acclamation.

In the evening, a large audience assembled in the beautiful and capacious Town Hall, the Mayor (Thomas Avery, Esq.) in the chair. At the conclusion of some pertinent introductory remarks, the mayor said : "Let it not be forgotten that, in the time of England's sore troubles, the generous-hearted people of America gave the most noble assistance, to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling. Now was the time to reciprocate that pleasant interchange of national sympathy and benevolence. There was, he believed, a balance of £60,000 or £70,000, from the Cotton Famine Fund, and what more noble or graceful appropriation could be made of the money than that it should be given in that way ?" This generous suggestion was receiv-

ed with loud applause by the vast sympathizing assembly. Admirable addresses, calculated to stimulate to fresh interest and effort in the good cause, were made by Bishop McIlvaine, William Forster Mitchell, George Thompson, Esq., and others. The bishop pitifully said, that "the general desire manifested by the negroes for education—such a desire springing from the condition of darkness and ignorance in which they had been kept—answered all the nonsense that had been talked about the inferiority of the negro."

It was subsequently moved by Rev. S. Bache, "That this meeting has heard with much satisfaction of the proposal of the National Freedmen's Union to raise, by a final effort, a large amount for establishing normal schools, or other classes for training colored teachers, and pledges itself to aid in such a movement to enable the Birmingham Association to raise £1000." This motion was heartily carried. "We look back on these latest meetings at Birmingham," says the Freedmen's Aid Reporter, "as amongst the most pleasant and useful which have been held in aid of the freedmen of America."

Though I attended no other meetings abroad with exclusive reference to the cause of the freedmen, I carried that blessed cause in my heart and on my tongue wherever I travelled, in public and in private ; at meetings in Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and always found listening ears and sympathizing hearts. "Thus far," is the pleasing testimony of our worthy Consul at Birmingham, Elihu Burritt, in his recent work on the "Mission of Great Sufferings"—"thus far, it has been a work of international benevolence and partnership. From the beginning of this great necessity to the present stage of its satisfaction, England has coöperated most promptly and generously. The writer has had an excellent opportunity for becoming acquainted with both the will and the deed of this co-operation. For nearly two years most of the invoices of the contributions to the aid and comfort of the freed negroes sent from Great Britain, have passed before his eyes. Thus he can bear full testimony to the vast quantities of clothing of all kinds, made and unmade, blankets, articles of furniture, tools, seeds, pens, ink, paper, and of everything that a freedman's family could need." The whole amount thus contributed, but principally in money, has reached the munificent sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, or seven hundred thousand dollars in American currency ! For myself, I think it deserves special recognition and grateful acknowledgment on the part of Congress in behalf of

the whole country ; for there are few acts of philanthropy comparable to it recorded on the pages of history. It is but simple justice to state that, in proportion to their number, by far the largest contributors were members of the Society of Friends, who, not yet satisfied even with so grand a result, are successfully endeavoring to raise some thousands of pounds more in that most benevolent society, for the purpose of promoting the training of colored teachers, by the establishment of normal schools in the Southern States. Among the contributors for this praiseworthy object are : Robert Charlton, Bristol, £300 ; J. Gurney Barclay, London, £250 ; W. Pollard, Hertford, £247 ; George Thomas, Bristol, £200 ; Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, M.P., Lewis Fry, Bristol ; Henry Harris, Bradford ; G. B. Lloyd, Birmingham ; Joseph Pease, Darlington ; and Joseph Sharples, Hitchin, £100 each ; Arthur Albright, Birmingham, and many others, £50 each. Of Mr. Albright it will not be deemed invidious or partial for me to say that, among the many devoted co-workers in this sublime enterprise in Great Britain, he has exhibited such perseverance, activity, enthusiasm, self-consecration, and untiring zeal, as to make himself eminently conspicuous, and to justify the highest tribute to his humanity. It would be difficult to measure or calculate all that has been accomplished by his quickening spirit and indefatigable labors ; but this is certain, that our indebtedness to him is very great.

The National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland, of which Sir. T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P., is the worthy President, includes upward of forty Associations and Committees, and has among its patrons the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Dunc, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Brougham, and the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross. It has set an example of international philanthropy and good will that cannot fail greatly to strengthen the ties of amity between the two countries. To the estimable Secretary of the Society, Rev. Thomas Phillips, I was indebted for many kind attentions ; and also to John Taylor, Esq., of London, Honorary Secretary, both heartily engaged in the good work—a work justly characterized by the latter, at a meeting at Devonshire House, London, as "not a mere American, but also a British, and especially a Christian duty. There was no charity which the Christian public of any land were called to bestow, which was so likely to be fruitful in every way as gifts to the freed colored people of America." There is not the slightest exaggeration in this statement.

It gave me great pleasure to make the ac-

quaintance of Mr. William Forster Mitchell, who has for several years past acted as Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools in Tennessee ; and who, by his long experience, well-balanced character, familiarity with the subject, and valuable testimony, was laboring to great acceptance throughout the United Kingdom, and stimulating to the completion of the liberal amount aimed at for normal school purposes.

But, in view of the munificent aid already extended to us across the Atlantic, it will be unreasonable either to press or to look for much more in that direction. Surely, there is no lack of means at home to meet all the educational necessities of the freedmen of the South. What is wanted is, the intelligent, patriotic, Christian spirit to bestow those means with unstinted liberality and earnest consecration, according to the magnitude of the undertaking, and the justness and gravity of the claims of the millions who have been brought out of the house of bondage into homeless, houseless, landless, peniless freedom ; to whom no atonement too great can be made for past outrages and sufferings ; upon whose speedy enlightenment depend not only their safety and the prosperity of the South, but the unity and peace of the republic ; whose receptivity of knowledge, in whatever direction proffered, is equally matter of surprise and ground for unlimited encouragement ; who, since their emancipation, whenever, wherever, or however put to the test, have confounded their enemies, and outrun the most sanguine anticipations of their friends ; who have not only done well, but wonderfully well, under most adverse and unpropitious circumstances ; who, with comparatively few exceptions, are the only loyal population at the South, and whose rights, as American citizens, we are solemnly bound to assert and protect.

The appropriate channel through which the contributions to this end should be poured, is the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, including its respective branches ; because it is unsectarian, and nobly faithful to its high trust ; because it covers the whole ground of popular education for the freedmen, to the extent of its means ; and because its affairs are conducted by those who, for their position in society, (Chief-Justice Chase being at their head,) personal responsibility, and well-known disinterestedness and benevolence, are entitled to universal confidence and co-operation. Its object is more than charitable, more than educational, more than industrial, more than patriotic. It is all these, and whatever else pertains to civilization and Christianity—to republican government and free institutions. It is

not too much to claim for it the highest general consideration and the largest pecuniary aid, for the time being.

A mighty work has been accomplished, but a mightier work remains to be done. There ought to be twenty thousand teachers, at least, occupying the broad field of the South. Only two thousand are there, and these relying upon a very precarious support. There is no lack of applicants, in all respects well qualified to engage in the same arduous and self-sacrificing employment; but not one of these can be accepted, with an empty treasury and heavy liabilities. This need not and must not be. Every city, town, and village at the North must be enlisted in this sacred cause; every pulpit must plead in its behalf; every loyal newspaper must give it hearty support; and there must be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to ensure its complete success.

With the warmest personal regards, I remain,

Yours, for liberty and light,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

A REVIEW.

THE beginning of the new year is a fitting time to pause for a moment and review the labors of the past, take observations, and make new reckonings for the future. It is a fitting occasion for us to review our work in the past, by way of guiding and stimulating ourselves for the work yet to come. We propose in this article briefly to state, in a tabulated form, the work among the freedmen, and its results, thus far.

I. The organizations engaged in this work are of two kinds—the denominational and the undenominational. The most important of the first are the following :

The American Missionary Association, (Congregational.)

The Friends' Freedmen's Association.

The Episcopal Freedmen's Commission.

The (Western) Methodist Freedmen's Commission.

The United Presbyterians and Old School Presbyterians have also Freedmen's Committees.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society has withdrawn from the work of secular education.

The undenominational societies are all united in the AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S UNION COMMISSION. The following are the societies united in this organization, which, it will be seen, covers the entire country :

The New-England Branch, Boston.
The New-York Branch, New-York.

<i>The Pennsylvania Branch,</i>	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
<i>The Delaware Branch,</i>	<i>Wilmington.</i>
<i>The Maryland Branch,</i>	<i>Baltimore.</i>
<i>The North-Western Branch,</i>	<i>Chicago.</i>
<i>The Pacific Coast Branch,</i>	<i>San Francisco.</i>

There are also efficient societies, co-operating with the Commission, and constituting a part of it, at Portland, Me., Toledo, Ohio, and Springfield, Ill.

The work aimed at by these organizations has been chiefly of three kinds :

I. *Special Relief.*—At first this was the most important; the physical needs were the most exigent. A great deal of suffering was alleviated, and many lives saved by voluntary effort. Since the organization of the Bureau this work has been left to the Government, aided by some Southern Relief Commissions, temporarily organized to meet special needs. The Freedmen's Societies now do little else than supply some of the poorer scholars with clothing.

II. *Educational.*—This is the chief work of the Commission. In pursuing it, it has been actuated from the first by a desire, not merely to educate the greatest possible number of scholars, but to do the utmost toward establishing in the South the germs of a self-supporting school system. With this end in view, it has established model schools in the great cities, as Baltimore, Richmond, New-Berne, Raleigh, Charleston, Columbus, S. C., Jacksonville, and the like; has endeavored from the first, by kind and conciliatory measures, to secure the good-will of the Southern people, and eventually their active co-operation; and has made a specialty of normal schools for the education of colored teachers. Under its auspices, there are now in the South nearly 350 teachers engaged in educating chiefly the Freedmen.

III. To this work the denominational societies have added missionary labor. They have employed the same persons as preachers and teachers, the same buildings as school-houses and churches, and have made their educational work an adjunct of their ecclesiastical operations. Some of their schools are essentially public schools, others are in fact, if not in form, established in the interest of the denomination.

Support.—This movement has been dependent on the public for its support, and, on the whole, has been generously sustained. The forms of contribution have been so various, the rills that have supplied this mighty river have been so numerous, that it is quite impossible to present an accurate estimate of the sum total of contributions. As nearly as can be ascertained they amount to over \$5,000,000.

Of this fully one fifth has come from abroad. England alone has contributed \$700,000.

The Bureau.—It would have been impossible to have carried on this work without the existence and active coöperation of the Bureau. We speak of its necessity in the educational work. In that aspect it is impossible to bear too strong a testimony to the importance of this organization, and the efficiency with which it has been administered. It has protected our teachers in regions where, except for its presence, they would neither have been safe from insult nor from injury; has provided rooms and buildings for schools, and for teachers' homes; has furnished the teachers with transportation, and at first with rations; has secured unity of effort from the various organizations engaged in the work; has secured from all of them reports of their work, and has, in short, lent the sanction and support of the National Government to the entire movement.

Results.—These it is impossible to tabulate. Whatever education has ever done anywhere, it has done in some measure in the South. The results are not seen in school statistics, though these exhibit no inconsiderable work accomplished. Trade has been revived. Poverty has been alleviated. Industry has been quickened. The capacity of the freed people has been demonstrated. Their right to the ballot has been vindicated. Their religion is gradually changing from one of excessive emotion to one of more intelligent appreciation of truth, and principle of action. Kindness and conciliation has been promoted between white and black, Northerner and Southerner. In short, the gospel of education and enfranchisement, heralds of the perfected gospel of the kingdom of God, has been already accompanied with the beginnings of "peace on earth, good will among men."

UNION LEAGUE.

THE following correspondence speaks for itself. A subscription has already been commenced under the resolution adopted by the League:

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1867.

John Jay, Esq., President of the Union League Club:

SIR: For nearly six years this Association—the New-York Branch of the American Freedman's Union Commission—has labored successfully to educate the Freedpeople of the Nation, and to fit them for the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

At this moment, we have in the field a large corps of experienced teachers, who are instructing at least ten thousand pupils, children and

adults, in day and night-schools. Of these pupils, fully five hundred of the most advanced are under training in our normal classes to become teachers of their own people.

But while our labors are thus successful, we suddenly find our ordinary sources of supply sensibly affected by the prevailing financial difficulties, and our receipts so seriously diminished, that, unless we can immediately obtain additional pecuniary assistance, we shall be compelled to suspend or greatly curtail our work, which is accomplishing so much for the general good of the South, and, consequently, of the whole country.

We therefore urgently entreat the members of the Union League Club—whose past substantial manifestations of a deep interest in our work give us confidence in so doing—to come to our aid in this our extremity.

FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW,
CRAMMOND KENNEDY, *President.*
Cor. Secretary.

This letter being laid before the Union League Club, at a meeting held on the 17th of December, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Freedman's Union Commission is entitled to the sympathy and support of every loyal American in its great work of educating the freedman, and thus fitting him for the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship.

Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed by the President, to appeal to the members of this Club in behalf of this educational work.

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: George Cabot Ward, George W. Blunt, D. F. Appleton, Charles Collins, H. P. Crozier, Edward F. Davison, Isaac H. Bailey, Le Grand B. Cannon, George F. Noyes.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION—MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 7.

AN informal but highly important meeting of prominent citizens of this city was held in the State Department yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the question of education in the Southern States. The immediate occasion of the meeting was the presence in our city of J. M. McKim, Esq., Secretary of the American Freedman's Union Commission, who came amongst us, as announced in a late dispatch, for the purpose of creating a more effectual interest in the work of Southern education. His credentials are of the highest order, and his reception by our prominent citizens was most cordial. On motion of Hon. O. H. Minor, seconded by Governor Oglesby, the Hon. James H. Beveridge, ex-State Treasurer, was appointed Chairman, and the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State, Secretary. On motion of the Governor, Mr. McKim was requested to make a statement of the principles and aims of the Commission and the agencies employed to carry them out; to which that gentleman responded to the entire satisfaction of all present, and in response thereto the following resolutions, which were introduced by the Rev. N. W. Miner, and sec-

onded by Rev. Albert Hale, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the people of the United States in giving liberty and the right of citizenship to the blacks of the South have done well; but that their duty in this respect will not be accomplished until they shall have done their full part toward providing these enfranchised people with the means of education.

2. That not only the interests of the blacks, but the welfare of the country, demand that at the earliest possible moment a system of popular education be established in all the States now in process of reconstruction.

3. That we recognize in the American Freedman's Union Commission an institution well adapted to promote this object; that its broad, national, and undenominational character especially commend it to our approval, and that we heartily command it, its objects, and its agents, to the confidence and support of the public.

It was subsequently resolved that the foregoing resolutions be published, with the names of those now present, and such others as may choose to subscribe to them. A resolution was also adopted, requesting Mr. McKim to send to the city an accredited agent of the Commission to carry out the spirit of the resolutions adopted, and promising to such agent their hearty concurrence and co-operation. The meeting was in the highest degree interesting and enthusiastic. All felt that the broad and catholic principles of the Commission afford the only platform upon which all denominations of Christians and philanthropists can meet and heartily co-operate.

From the New York Evening Post, December 24.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

THIS worthy Society, which extends relief to white and black alike in the Southern States, and has done during its existence a work of very great importance to the whole country, needs more help to continue its labor during the coming year. The means entrusted to it are wisely and faithfully administered, and it is able to do far more good, being a private charity, and at much less expense, than the official Freedman's Bureau. The objects it seeks to accomplish—to help the suffering and extend the means of education to all—give it a claim upon patriotic citizens of all parties, as one of the worthiest and most needed charities among us.

At this season of the year many persons are seeking for proper objects upon which to bestow of their surplus means; to all such we recommend the Freedman's Relief Association.

STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.

A CALL FOR MONEY TO PAY FOR DOCUMENTS AND SPEAKERS.

IN publishing this portraiture of Southern society we are far from endorsing all its statements. On the contrary, we think that, if not exaggerated, it is at least one-sided; that if in localities there is distress, in others industry is already revived and remunerative; and if in some places there continues to be ill-feeling be-

tween white and black, and oppression toward the late slaves by their late masters, on the whole, though but gradually, a kindlier and juster feeling is growing up in most sections. Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly enough of truth in this picture to evidence the necessity for the continuance of the Bureau for the present, and the vigorous prosecution of that work of education which is the most efficient cure of prejudice and class and sectional animosities:

Correspondence of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Dec. 28.

"The letters received here daily from all parts of the South, by the Congressional Republican Committees, are filled with the most ominous fears, and most melancholy statements. *The people in many portions of the country are literally starving.* Of course they are restless, and inclined to violence even. Crime is becoming more common, and open pillage is feared. In South-Carolina and in Mississippi this state of affairs is the most alarming. In the former State, the failure of the crop has ruined planter, factor, and laborer alike. The planter has beggared his factor, and cannot now pay the freedmen, who are told, at the end of their year's work, that they have not earned anything beyond what they have had to eat, etc. So the laborers are fleeced completely, and now stand in a starving condition. In both States the pitiable condition which would necessarily result from crop-failures is much aggravated from the malignant temper, politically considered, of the planters toward the freedmen. Thousands of men were driven from their employment, after the recent election, without payment, on account of the way they voted. In Virginia, there is a conspiracy on foot, plainly to be seen in its effect. The object is to prevent the employment of the colored men who have identified themselves with the Republican party. Laborers are required to sign a contract declaring that they will not become members of any political association, secret or other, while they are employed under it. If they refuse, as they generally do, to sign this document, they find themselves unable to obtain work, and hence are driven away from the neighborhoods where they are registered to vote. So systematically is this pursued, that it is evidently part of a general design. The object in driving the voters from their places of registration is to cause the loss of their votes on the ratification of the constitutions. Undoubtedly thousands of votes will be lost from this cause alone.

"In Mississippi the same state of affairs exists, more intensified even, because its military commander is more in sympathy with 'my policy' than with Congress. From Louisiana and Texas we hear most fearful stories of outrages, oppression, and suffering. Texas is in danger of a famine, as are some portions of Louisiana and other States. Alabama is the only State in which the prospect seems brightening. Recent letters from Montgomery declare that the prospects of effecting reconstruction are daily improving. In that State, at least, Andrew Johnson's last act cannot do much injury. General Swaine's removal will have the compensating advantage of unlocking

an able brain and eloquent tongue in open defense and support of the Republican party. General Swayne is to be, in all probability, one of the United States Senators from regenerated Alabama. So much may be considered gained. The removal of Pope will certainly be a misfortune, as he has been as true as Sheridan, and even wiser.

"The rebels in Georgia are hoping that they have given the convention, now in session, a quietus by the withholding of all money for the payment of its members.

"The temper of the rebels is, by all accounts, restless and malignant. Everywhere they evince their determination to defeat the new constitutions, and to resist colored suffrage, even at the cost of another outbreak. Everywhere they are possessed with the conviction that, when the struggle comes (that they are trying hard to bring about) between the races, they will have the support of a large majority in the North. *Negro equality, they believe, has slain the Republican party, and all they have got to do is to resist reconstruction, provoke negro disturbances, and wait for the Democratic success, which they believe is sure to come, and, when it comes, to admit them into Congress without negro ballots.*

"In order to preserve the peace, and to ensure the success of the national party, it will be necessary for Congress to aid the South, and by some relief prevent wholesale starvation, and consequent disorders. One way is to remove the present rebel State organizations, and substitute loyal provisional ones in their places. Another is, of course, by the appropriation of some money."

Against the alarming account of destitution afforded by this correspondent our readers may set the following statement, which we clip from *The New-York Times*:

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

"There is excellent reason for believing that the reports of destitution which are now coming up from the South, particularly from Gen. Ord's district, are exaggerated. So far as the most reliable information goes to show, the destitution is rather prospective than present. It may be greater before spring, but just now it is not alarming. Among the blacks it has been largely caused by the action of the planters in discharging their hands at the close of the season in violation of their contracts, and in some cases dismissing them because they voted the Republican ticket. Gen. Howard stands ready to use a certain portion of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau in relieving any actual distress by the issue of rations, and it is probable that General Hancock's request, to employ the unemployed blacks in repairing the recent breaks in the levees, and to issue rations to them, will be complied with."

A NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER.

A NEW paper is about to be published in Richmond, Virginia, under the name of the *Register*. Mr. Shelden is the editor. He commenced his

career on the Chicago *Tribune*, before the war, as a reporter; but has more recently conducted the *Gate City*, at Keokuk, Iowa. He is still young, of fine appearance, was an officer in the army through the war, and is said to wield a flashing pen. The paper will be moderate in tone, we learn, and will be supported by moderate Republicans of the city. Its size will be the same as the Washington *Chronicle*, and in every respect it is to be a first-class journal.

New-York Branch.

At the request of the Board of Trustees, the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Crammond Kennedy, is making arrangements to leave the office in the course of a week or two, on a lecturing tour of the principal cities in this State. He will deliver addresses in Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Elmira, and other places, on the work of the Commission. That no expense or accumulation of work may attend his absence, his place will be filled till his return by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Correspondence and Organization.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We call the special attention of our readers who have daughters to be educated to the advertisement of this popular and excellent school, which is under the charge of our valued friend, Rev. L. D. Mansfield. From long personal knowledge of the Institution, we are glad of the opportunity to say that we recommend it unhesitatingly in every particular, and especially in the unusually happy combination of intellectual and social culture. It will be noticed that application for admission should be made at once.

THE teachers whom we help to support in Delaware, speak in grateful terms of the kindness which they receive from the Wilmington Society. It allows them \$8 each per month, extra, for teaching night-school, instead of \$4, as our types made one of our teachers say in our last issue.

IN addition to the table of supporters of teachers, the name of Mr. Evan Jones, who pays the salary of Miss J. M. Lynch, a colored teacher in Richmond, Va., should be mentioned.

LIST OF SUPPORTED TEACHERS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS.

We publish below a list of the localities of Auxiliary Societies and individuals that sustain teachers under our auspices. *It will be noticed that there are about seventy teachers for whom we have no assured support.* Will not all the societies which are not supporting teachers make a hearty effort to collect something now for the general fund? Whoever has anything to give for the education of the Freedmen should consider how valuable is a contribution which helps to continue a great work, which has been well begun, and is now in successful operation. Fifty dollars to keep an experienced teacher in the field is better than a hundred to send out a novice.

ANTWERP and PHILADELPHIA, N. Y.	Miss A. E. Sikes	Alexandria, Va.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.	Miss A. Lynch	Alexandria, Va.
	Miss S. A. Haley	Columbia, S. C.
	Miss M. A. Cooke	Alexandria, Va.
	Miss M. A. Howe	Richmond, Va.
	Mr. S. A. Bond	Oxford, N. C.
	Miss L. Tinsley	Oxford, N. C.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	Isam Hill	Oxford, N. C.
	Miss F. Graves	Raleigh, N. C.
AARON BENEDICT, WATERBURY, Ct.	Miss E. M. Beeman	Columbia S. C.
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.	Miss Zelma Renne	Richmond, Va.
CROWN POINT, N. Y.	Miss M. E. Stone	Aiken, S. C.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, BROOK-LYN	Miss H. A. Doolittle	Petersburg, Va.
CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.	Miss M. Barker	Raleigh, N. C.
DE KALB, DE PEYSTER, MORRIS-TOWN, N. Y.	Miss H. E. Bacon	Washington, D. C.
GENEVA, N. Y.	Mr. J. E. Lazenby	Emmaus, Va.
HARTFORD, Ct.	Miss B. Primus	Royal Oak.
	Miss R. Elwell	Washington, D. C.
	Miss C. H. Loomis	Columbia, S. C.
HERKIMER Co., N. Y.	Miss S. N. Fish	Alexandria, Va.
HASTINGS ON HUDSON, N. Y.	Miss K. G. Crane	Washington, D. C.
IRVINGTON, N. Y.	Miss L. A. Hall	Columbia, S. C.
LISBON, LOUISVILLE, MASSENA, N.Y.	Miss E. Bosworth	Christiansburg, Va.
LOCKPORT, N. Y.	Mr. D. A. Belden	Greenville, S. C.
MALONE, N. Y.	Miss E. Parsons	Richmond, Va.
NEW-HAVEN, Ct.	Miss M. E. Stratton	Jacksonville, Fla.
	Mr. H. C. Fisher	Alexandria, Va.
NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND	Miss C. Orton	Alexandria, Va.
	Miss B. Wildes	Plymouth, N. C.
	Miss L. G. Campbell	Plymouth, N. C.
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.	Miss C. R. Bent	Gainesville, Fla.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.	Miss L. Eastman	Christiansburg, Va.
ORANGE, N. J.	Miss S. G. Browne	Washington, D. C.
ONTARIO Co.	Miss H. A. Simmons	Washington, D. C.
PENN YAN	Mr. C. Park	Abingdon, Va.
	Miss M. Anderson	Morgan Creek, Md.
	Miss A. Howard	Quaker Neck, Md.
	Miss E. Park	Abingdon, Va.
	Miss L. E. Osgood	Jacksonville, Fla.
	Miss A. S. Jones	Staunton, Va.
	Miss A. C. Peckham	New-Castle, Del.
	Mr. A. E. Newton	Washington, D. C.
	Miss Julia L. Lord	Washington, D. C.
	Miss M. E. Perkins	Elizabeth City, N. C.
	Miss S. Dennis	Columbia, S. C.
	Mr. and Mrs. Dore	Uniontown, D. C.
	Miss Julia C. Chase	
PORT HENRY	Miss H. Douglass	Petersburg, Va.
SCHENECTADY	Miss C. Jones	Richmond, Va.
SING SING	Miss E. J. Bickford	Wilmington, Del.
MRS. JOS. SAMPSON, NEW-YORK	Miss M. A. Hill	Pocahontas, Va.
POTSDAM and vicinity	Mr. D. T. Bachelor	Edenton, N. C.
SAUGERTIES	Miss E. Bachelor	Edenton, N. C.
SIMSBURY and vicinity, Ct.	Miss S. A. Knapp	Jacksonville, Fla.
TOMPKINS Co.	Miss E. Chase	Richmond, Va.
	Miss E. E. King	Columbia, S. C.
	Miss J. S. Fortune	Petersburg, Va.
	Miss C. Scott	Columbia, S. C.
	Miss M. Scott	Columbia, S. C.
YONKERS	Miss M. S. Wakeman	Greenville, S. C.
	Miss M. S. Rowell	Staunton, Va.
	Miss A. McFadden	Wilmington, Del.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WHAT Mr. Newton remarks in explanation of Miss Simmons's success, is the secret of successful teaching anywhere. The whole letter is worthy of attention :

OFFICE OF SUPT. COLORED SCHOOLS,
CORNER 17TH AND I STS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1867.

With this you will receive the monthly reports of the teachers of your Commission under my charge, for the month of November.

A summary of the reports from the M street schools shows an aggregate membership of 410 during the month, with an average attendance of 388. This is 95 per cent for the whole schools, while Miss Wright's and Miss Crane's rooms had each 98 per cent, and Miss Abby Simmons's 97, the others falling a little below. When it is remembered that this percentage is calculated, not by the defective method of last year, (which gave, in some instances, most extraordinary results,) but by the most exact process, you can judge of the success of your teachers in overcoming the evil of irregularity of attendance. This has not been done without great labor on their part, in looking closely after absentees, visiting their homes, and securing the cooperation of parents. In this they are greatly aided by the new regulations under which all our schools are placed, and which require a good degree of regularity of attendance as a condition of membership.

The result in Miss Abby Simmons's school, composed of little ones, nearly all under eight years of age, is perhaps the most surprising of any. An average attendance through the month of 59 out of 61 such pupils, I think equals anything that can be shown in any of our Northern cities. The secret of it is, that she so secures the interest and affections of her pupils that they much prefer being in the schoolroom to any other place, and their parents find it difficult to keep them at home, even when sick.

Since constancy of attendance is a generally accurate indication of good progress in study and excellence in all other respects, you may rightly infer that the M street schools, as a whole, are doing finely, and maintaining their reputation as the model schools of this District.

The school in Carroll Hall, under Miss Elwell's charge, is also doing well, though still suffering under great disadvantages. It reports an average attendance of 53 out of 55 belonging, which is 95 per cent.

The evil of tardiness is still somewhat prevalent in the schools, but a great improvement in this respect has been made during the last month.

The Board of Trustees of Colored Schools do not yet obtain from the corporation their funds; and hence I have as yet been unable to obtain for the schools some facilities which are desirable; nor have we yet been able to open any night-schools. Nevertheless, the work of your teachers is being prosecuted with vigor, faithfulness, and success.

Very truly yours,
A. E. NEWTON,
Superintendent.

THE following testimonial to the character of one of the colored teachers whom we have recently appointed, is of exceeding interest, because it shows how soon and how well what we impart to our pupils will be imparted by them to others.

182 K STREET, WASHINGTON,
December 2, 1867.

REV. J. KIMBALL :

Edward W. Davis was a member of my school fourteen months; he entered in the Primer, yet such was his progress that during the last term he was about the best scholar in my first class. His deportment was almost unexceptionable, and I am sure his habits of neatness and order will tell upon any school over which he has charge. He is least thorough in reading and spelling, and those most essential branches may be least developed in his school.

Two gentlemen in Hillsboro, his home, have written favorably of his efforts and successes among his own people the past summer. Captain Smith of your Bureau confirms it; still I consider that his experiment in teaching and discipline is really to commence now.

With much respect,
M. R. MANN.

VIRGINIA.

FROM REV. R. M. MANLY, SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., December 31, 1867.

I enclose the personal reports from all of your teachers here, from which it appears that you had, during the month of December, an aggregate of 539 pupils under instruction in Richmond; and I have pleasure in assuring you that you have not a poor or even an indifferent school here. All are good; some are preeminently good, furnishing thorough instruction in books, and the best of discipline in morals and manners.

I enclose, also, Crosby & Ainsworth's bill for thirty-six dozen copy-books, with the request that you will pay the bill, or allow me to do so, out of the receipts from sales of books. My reason for sending for these was, first, the economy in using them. It is "Payson & Dunton's" series, condensed into two numbers by direction of the Board of Education of Vermont, and embraces all that is necessary, both in elementary and higher copies, without the necessity of purchasing from six to ten different numbers. They are about one half sold, and the rest will be required before the year closes. They cost twelve cents, and sell for fifteen. The old year is going out after a most savage fashion. Accept the most cordial greetings and good wishes of the season.

FROM MRS. A. C. BURBANK.

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.,
December 16, 1867.

We have promised a present at Christmas to the scholars who committed the greatest number of verses from the Bible. Several have learned to the eighth chapter of Matthew. I should like to have some of the Committee present at

our Sunday-school to hear the promptness and accuracy of our scholars in recitation. We received a box from Cabot, Vt., a week since, well filled with papers for our school and some good warm clothing also. I don't venture to ask any thing more for them, for I know that we have received our share; but print dresses, with no warm shawl or sack over them, are not sufficient for these cold days.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

It is with much sadness that we inform our readers of the death of Mrs. A. B. Winsor, for whose recovery we expressed a hope in our last number; but for her to die was gain, and the closing scene of her life was so softened and brightened by the ministry of those who had misunderstood her, and kept aloof from her, that we can see how her departure may do what could not be done by her presence. It will be well for us if mourners as many and as sincere follow our coffin as followed hers. She lived and died for the Saviour's poor, whom we always have with us, and they followed her remains to their resting-place with unfeigned lamentations. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

FROM MRS. S. A. BOND,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. WINSOR.)

OXFORD, N. C., Dec. 20, 1867.

I presume you would like to know something of the manner in which the inhabitants (white) treated Mrs. Winsor. From all I learn, they were *very kind* to her. After they learned she was sick, three of the ministers visited her, the Episcopal clergyman, Mr. Vaughn, very often. He also read the burial service at the grave. He has called on her son here twice since I came. When he learned I was in the house, he wished to see me, and expressed a wish for my success in my work here. Several ladies called and bestowed every kindness, and more even than Mrs. Winsor would accept. About thirty of the first men (*no women*) in the place also attended the funeral. Several of them invited her son to go to their homes and stay till ready to leave the place. Some of these men offered to advance him money to defray his expenses home. Mrs. Winsor has done a good work here. Her memory will live in the hearts of the colored people here as long as time lasts. Though dead, "she still lives." The school shows a thoroughness in all that the pupils have gone over, quite unexpected. It tells of a good teacher, one who aimed at the root to lay a sure foundation.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By reading the following letter in the light of the fact that we have about (1000) one thou-

sand pupils in the capital of the "Palmetto State," our friends will have some idea of the many benefits which their liberality is insuring for the South.

FROM MISS CHLOE MERRICK, MATER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December, 1867.

In regard to writing to the Syracuse friends, I will do so with pleasure. I had already commenced a letter to Mr. May in answer to a barrel of new and excellent clothing his society sent me last week, unsolicited. I really wish your treasury was full! I don't believe it was ever more needed than now, if this city and the surrounding country are any index. Cotton has fallen in price, from one dollar and seventy-five cents a pound to twelve and a half cents. The arrangement with the negroes is generally, a certain share in the crop after expenses are paid. Twelve and a half cents do not meet the expenses, and many strong, hard-working men and women are left with nothing.

This information I get from the Bureau agent here—Major Harkisheimer, who says he sees nothing but starvation for hundreds. He cannot give rations, the Bureau having withdrawn this supply for the poor on account of the numerous difficulties attending their disbursement, to the indiscriminate crowd that seek them of both black and white.

I hope something can be done. I do not speak from my own observation alone, but besides the above, the Surgeon in the Freedman's Hospital, Dr. Ensor, tells me the same, and says he has treated many for starvation within the past few weeks. Provisions for the poor here are wretched. Major Harkisheimer, soon after rations were withdrawn, sought to get some of the colored poor into the Almshouse in this place. The Mayor refused to admit them, but was overruled upon the Major's appealing to the Commanding General. The latter then went to visit the Almshouse, expecting to find a large, fine building like the Insane Asylum here, and what do you think he found it? Well, it was a log-cabin of *one* apartment, where the occupants found shelter, but went out begging for their food, nothing being furnished them. The district almshouse he visited also, and found that to be even meaner than that of the city. Surely *this* was a war for principle, and nothing else! And is it not a pretty fair illustration of the whole war that has been so long in progress? It shows pretty fairly the condition of the poor in the South, so far as I have observed.

I called on a white woman the other day, who is a widow with six children, the eldest of whom is a boy of fifteen years, who supports the family at fifty cents a day. His younger sister had been out at service, till the mother was taken down with typhoid fever. They live in a mere hovel, and all their wood is "toted" from the woods by the children. The husband and father was killed in the Confederate service. She said in answer to my question, Why the authorities did not help her, that "they didn't do much for any body, but they had a 'grudge agin' her because she 'honored' Union prisoners, and they would do nothing for her." I

learn that this is a common story to excite sympathy from Northerners. Whether true or not, she is an object of charity, and is only one representative of a large number in her situation, made penniless widows by the rebellion. We have helped her to some clothing, and many others of both classes. This woman sends her eldest son to our evening school—the lad I mentioned as supporting the family. He reads in words of four letters, and is getting along finely.

The sewing society is composed of the better class of colored women who have been accustomed to living in the house. Two sew on the machine, and their sewing does very well—Some have been accustomed to cutting garments and I think they have cut economically, and the garments fit very well. None have been made except for those whom the teachers or I have visited, or have been recommended by the reliable women of the society. We expect to have the four hundred yards of material made up and given out by Christmas. They usually meet on Monday from ten o'clock till two, but they will meet oftener till Christmas, as the garments are so much needed.

Some of the colored churches look out for their poor, and buy food for them. My impression now is, that the colored people here are generally poor; I know of but three families who are considered well off. Still they are doing considerably for their churches, and I think, might do more for their school. I believe some of their leading men are working to this end, but what the result will be, I am unable to say.

I hope we shall be able to raise more material for work in the Society—I have asked them to assist me in paying expressage, and providing fuel. I presume they will do it, and if they can aid in the purchase of material, I shall be most happy. But somehow I shrink from trying to get any thing from them, but I shall do what I can to inspire them to work. They have certainly been very grateful for what has been done for their poor, and have come forward very generously to work for them.

FROM MISS S. A. HALEY, PRINCIPAL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec.

I AM indeed rejoiced to learn there is a prospect of sending us more teachers—as our work has been hindered very much for want of help. Our school is very interesting, and the teachers, without a single exception, are very faithful and efficient. I am confident of a first-class school as soon as matters can be managed satisfactorily. I mean, of course, as soon as we have a sufficient number of teachers, and a change which I have had made in the building is completed. We are now preparing for a concert and exhibition to be given by the pupils during Christmas week, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the school.

We are in great want of "Outline Maps" and various articles of furniture, and know of no way of procuring them but by the plan proposed. I think, too, that the children would feel better to know that they aided in procuring them.

If agreeable to you, I will inform you after Christmas of the result of our enterprise.

FLORIDA.

FROM MISS M. E. STRATTON.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 17, 1867.

WE have two stoves, the children bringing wood, which make us quite comfortable. This morning a little fellow came in, tugging along a bag full of wood which he had brought over two miles, his home being a little-log cabin in the pine woods.

We find now, that a large number of children are not brought in, usually the poorest class. One afternoon's work, last week, ferreted out over a dozen who did not go to school, some of whom had never been at all, and those in a space covering only about a quarter of a mile. Within stone's throw of the schoolhouse are living plenty of children who go nowhere to school, some saying they are going after Christmas, and I presume there will be a large increase after holidays.

Last night we were invited to a tea-party where two or three of our scholars lived. As we had never been there, we were wondering what sort of a place we should find, as some of their cabins are not very desirable places to eat one's supper in, but we were ushered into quite a neat house, and were entertained mostly by a tall, stately black woman, until tea, when we sat around the table which was full of good things, with them, they expressing much gratitude that they enjoyed this privilege, saying, "A few years ago, we should not have dared do this." We valued the attention as an index of their appreciation of our labors. Thanksgiving day we were invited into the country, and ate our dinner under the trees, with quite a party of our sable brethren and sisters.

FROM MISS JULIET B. SMITH.

FERNANDINA, FLA., December 14, 1867.

WE do not talk much to the children about penalties and punishments, but much about right and wrong; about what we wish and expect from them; about the effects which will come from well-doing, and we refer to suspension always as the worst thing evil-doing can bring down upon them. I believe suspension is the best discipline, but I might think it a kindness to some poor vagrants to try every thing first. I mean only with children such as we have—utterly homeless and friendless, and, if we give them up, in a fair way to become likewise utterly worthless.

I am glad to be able to say that we have at last window-sashes, desks for a third of the school, and means of warming the room. We averaged eighty-five for the first week in December, and ninety-eight during last week; and as the sashes are being put in to-day, this was in spite of the cold which has been quite severe and of unusual continuance.

In regard to the dismission of classes, we have had one session because at least a third of the school walk long distances on the railroad track. The hours have been from nine till one. Miss Coit has the First and Third Reader classes—I have the Card, Primer, and Second Reader. I give the first hour to the two lowest classes—then directly after recess they have brief exercises, and go home. They might go

at recess, but they would miss the singing exercise. The advanced Primer class are doing very nicely, and stay about as long as the more advanced classes. Bitter cold days when we had to dismiss early on account of the thinly-clad children, they have begged to stay and say an extra lesson, accounting it a special privilege. I say *advanced* Primer—they began with one tattered tablet to learn their letters six weeks ago, and are now two thirds through Willson's Primer—but they are quite large boys and girls from twelve upward. I undertook to have one do penance at home a day for mischief and disorder, but he wailed so over getting behind his class that I condoned his offence that time. Our largest number present has been one hundred and twelve. I have wished to make the session five hours, but thus far the exposure to droughts has been too great; however, we have been careful to treasure up all the minutes. We shall open night-school next week. We have visited among the people to a considerable extent. Friday we made quite a round of calls. Some of the people are doing well for themselves—comfortable cabins, and thrifty gardens; others are in wretched palmetto huts. I think we need constantly to remember that some of these people are just what slavery might be expected to make them, and though freed from chains and stripes yet wearing worse and heavier shackles which only the grace of God can help us to remove. I think I have now a stronger sense of sorrow and anger over what is yet left of slavery than I ever had at the whole giant sin when it flourished. I thought it meant suffering—I know it means sin and degradation.

We called on one good woman, Friday—she told us the story of her escape during the war; she *prayed* her way through. She said: “I sit down on the gun-boat, and I says, ‘I wonder now is I free, really’—and the gentleman on the deck, he says, ‘Free as a Yankee, auntie,’ and I tell you what, Miss Coit, ma’am, I’ve made use of my freedom”—and there followed some sayings on the ways of those who declined to pull the hoe on their own account, which might have emanated from a thrifty New-Englander.

We met one, not old woman by any means, who told us in a jargon which guaranteed her statement, that she was born in Africa and remembered the slave-ship which brought her to the Bahamas. Her voice had a curiously pathetic cadence in it as she recounted her sufferings.

The Christmas holidays come almost too soon for our late start in school, but we shall have to grant them with the best grace we may. Our Sabbath-school is very well attended. There is a great dearth of teachers.

A FREEDMAN'S TOWN.

The Buenos Ayres Standard says: “There is, up near Matto Grosso, on the very confines of Brazil, a town composed of some 4000 runaway slaves. They have established a municipal government of their own, (far superior to the municipality of Buenos Ayres,) have streets

well laid out, houses built, and it is now by the merest chance that the government has heard of it. The town is called Manso, and near the mountains of St. Jerome. The townspeople are industrious, but, as women are scarce, they make raiding parties to run away with them in the settlements. It was one of these women, who escaped, that gave notice to the authorities of this extraordinary town.”

RECEIPTS.

BY EDWARD F. DAVISON, TREASURER, FROM NOV. 30th TO DEC. 20th, 1867.

From Agents.

Dec. 3d, Rev. R. Pierce, \$25; Dec. 4th, Rev. R. Pierce, \$54.50; Dec. 14th, Rev. R. Pierce, \$50; Dec. 14th, Rev. E. Colton, \$90.51.

From Auxiliary Societies.

Russell, \$25.00; Little Falls, \$29.27; Walton, \$25; Auburn, \$40; Pitcher, \$10.50; Binghamton, \$46.81; Weedsport, \$38.78; Malone, \$36.78; Binghamton, \$10; Vernon, \$5.18; Hartford, Ct., \$400; East Boston, \$90; Palmyra, \$49.88; Watertown, \$68; Owasco, \$35.00; Cedarville, \$30.

Miscellaneous.

THANKSGIVING COLLECTIONS.

Worcester, N. Y., \$6.45; Mt. Kisco, N. Y., \$6.00; Plymouth, N. Y., \$5; Norway, Me., \$11.85; Olean, N. Y., \$18.90; Presby. ch., Collamer, N. Y., \$3.60; Tremont, \$4.50; White's Corners, N. Y., \$7; Jamestown, N. Y., \$8.28; Cuba, N. Y., \$17.68; Mecklenberg, N. Y., \$23.35; Presby. ch., Pike, N. Y., \$7.20; Baptist ch., Fort Covington, N. Y., \$18.52; Baptist ch., Akron, N. Y., \$5.30; Dutch Reformed ch., Nyack, \$12.66; Batavia, N. Y., \$19.80; Saugerties, \$14; Panama, N. Y., \$7.86; Le Raysville, Pa., \$9.50; Cincinnatus, N. Y., \$15; Reformed ch., Fishkill, \$7.32; Vernon, N. Y., \$7.75; Elba, N. Y., \$18; Deposit, N. Y., \$16.25; Greene, N. Y., \$30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geo. C. Ward, N. Y., \$500; Chas. Collins, N. Y., \$100; Mrs. Harriet H. Starr, N. Y., \$13; Miss E. A. White, \$15; Joseph T. White, \$20; G. N. Dillingham, Lisbon, N. Y., \$20; C. W. Coleman, N. Y., \$25; Isaac M. Bull, N. Y., \$10; E. Remington, Ilion, N. Y., for journals, \$12.50; bequest of Miss Phebe Tuttle, South-Edgerton, N. Y., \$49.75; A. G. P. Dodge, Jersey City, \$250; L. Francis, N. Y., \$25; Dea. Briggs, Ogdensburg, N. Y., \$50; John J. Phelps, N. Y., \$100; Wm. C. Bryant, N. Y., \$25; Chas. P. Baldwin, N. Y., \$100; T. T. Sturges, N. Y., \$25; A. P. Mann, N. Y., \$25; Henry W. Smith, N. Y., \$25; N. G. Baldwin, N. Y., \$10; Luther M. Trussell, New-London, Ct., \$5.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nyack, on the Hudson, New-York.

THE Principal of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE desires to call the attention of those who have daughters to be educated to the superior advantages of this School. Located on one of the most beautiful sites on the banks of the Hudson, in a region as remarkable for its healthfulness as for the grandeur and beauty of its scenery; having ample and handsomely cultivated grounds, a large and well-appointed substantial brick edifice, containing seventy rooms, including a spacious Chapel, Parlors, Dining-Hall, Recitation Rooms, and commodious and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, with modern improvements, gas and water throughout the building, facilities for salt-water bathing and boating, saddle-horses and carriages for riding, only an hour or two distant from New-York City, and easily accessible by Steamer or Railroad, no similar institution in the country possesses more of the external requisites of a Seminary of the first class; while a Faculty of experienced Professors and Teachers, a complete course of study, a well-selected Library, and Apparatus for illustrating the Natural Sciences, render the internal attractions of the School superior to those of most Seminaries for the education of Young Ladies.

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The Principal has great pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen, friends or patrons of the Seminary:

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O. L. WHEELOCK, Chicago, Ill.

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In order to secure admission, applications should be made as early as practicable to

REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A.M., PRINCIPAL.

Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1868.